

الشرق الأوسط

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Maastricht, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

HERALD INTERNATIONAL Tribune

No. 34,215 9/93 LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1993 ESTABLISHED 1887

A Hard Sell Gets Clinton The Support Of Business

By Kenneth N. Gilpin New York Times Service NEW YORK — When he was running for president, Bill Clinton had relatively little support from business outside Silicon Valley and a few traditionally Democratic corners of Wall Street. But as President Clinton, he is being surprisingly well received in corporate boardrooms across the country. Since Mr. Clinton presented his economic blueprint to Congress and the nation Feb. 17, he has crisscrossed the country. New Jersey students got a first lesson on national service from Mr. Clinton. Page 3. try to meet with business leaders and seek their support. And so far, he seems to be getting it — even though the program will inflict pain on many rich business executives and on their corporations. "It behooves everybody, businessmen and average individuals alike, to really make this work," said Roberto C. Goizueta, chairman and chief executive of Coca-Cola Co., echoing a theme voiced by many executives in interviews the last few days. "If he succeeds, we all succeed. If he fails, we all fail." Attitudes may change as more details of the program come out, or as executives have a better chance to weigh its consequences. For now, though, many executives say that any dissatisfied action they have over parts of the program is outweighed by the leadership Mr. Clinton has shown in addressing problems like the federal budget deficit and health care. "There are some things in the program that bite our company hard, and this is going to hurt today," said Vernon R. Loucks Jr., chairman and chief executive of Baxter International Inc., a health-care company. "But there isn't going to be a future if we don't get these things solved." Business leaders said their respect for Mr. Clinton began to rise at the economic summit meeting he held in Little Rock, Arkansas, in December. At that two-day See CLINTON, Page 8

Another First: First Lady's Pitch

WASHINGTON — She became the first first lady to take an office in the West Wing, and the first to be given a real White House job, heading the effort to cut health-care costs. To these firsts Hillary Rodham Clinton now adds another: On Opening Day of the 1993 major-league baseball season, Mrs. Clinton, not her husband, will throw the symbolic first pitch. Mrs. Clinton, a native of Park Ridge, Illinois, has long been a fan of the Chicago Cubs, who open the season at Wrigley Field on April 5 against the Atlanta Braves. "She was invited by the Cubs, and she's very excited about it," said Lisa Caputo, Mrs. Clinton's press secretary. "She's a big Cubs fan. They're her hometown team, and she used to go see them play at Wrigley." For the record, Ms. Caputo said, Mrs. Clinton throws right-handed.

More 'Squidgy,' Less Charles British Royals Keep Flame (of Controversy) Alive

By Eugene Robinson Washington Post Service LONDON — Britain's wayward royals roared back into the news Monday, with what were said to be new excerpts from the Prince of Wales's infamous "Squidgy" tape and the decision by Prince Charles to curtail his involvement with his first and perhaps only true loves, his polo ponies. Australian television broadcast what it said were previously suppressed parts of a taped telephone conversation between Diana and a friend, identified as James Gilbey. Throughout the tape, which first came to light last fall, the man calls the woman by the nickname "Squidgy." In one of the new excerpts, broadcast by the Australian Broadcasting Corp. program "Four

Humanitarian Gesture? Or a Military First Step?

By Craig R. Whitney New York Times Service BELGRADE — With an American airdrop of humanitarian supplies in eastern Bosnia signaling a new phase of international involvement in the war in the Balkans, the Serbian leadership, blamed for the worst of the violence, let the step pass without comment Monday. Government-controlled Serbian television reported on the mission flown by the first three American cargo planes from Frankfurt before dawn Monday and quoted European newspapers warning of the possible dangers, but there was no official comment from the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic. "I think people generally understand the move as a sign of growing American military involvement," said Predrag Simic, director of the Institute of International Politics and Economics, which is close to the federal government of the Serbian-Montenegrin federation that still calls itself Yugoslavia. "I doubt whether the aid will have much practical effect," Mr. Simic said, as field reports came in showing that the 21 tons of supplies parachuted into the steep snow-covered hills had not immediately been picked up by the besieged Muslims for whom they were intended.

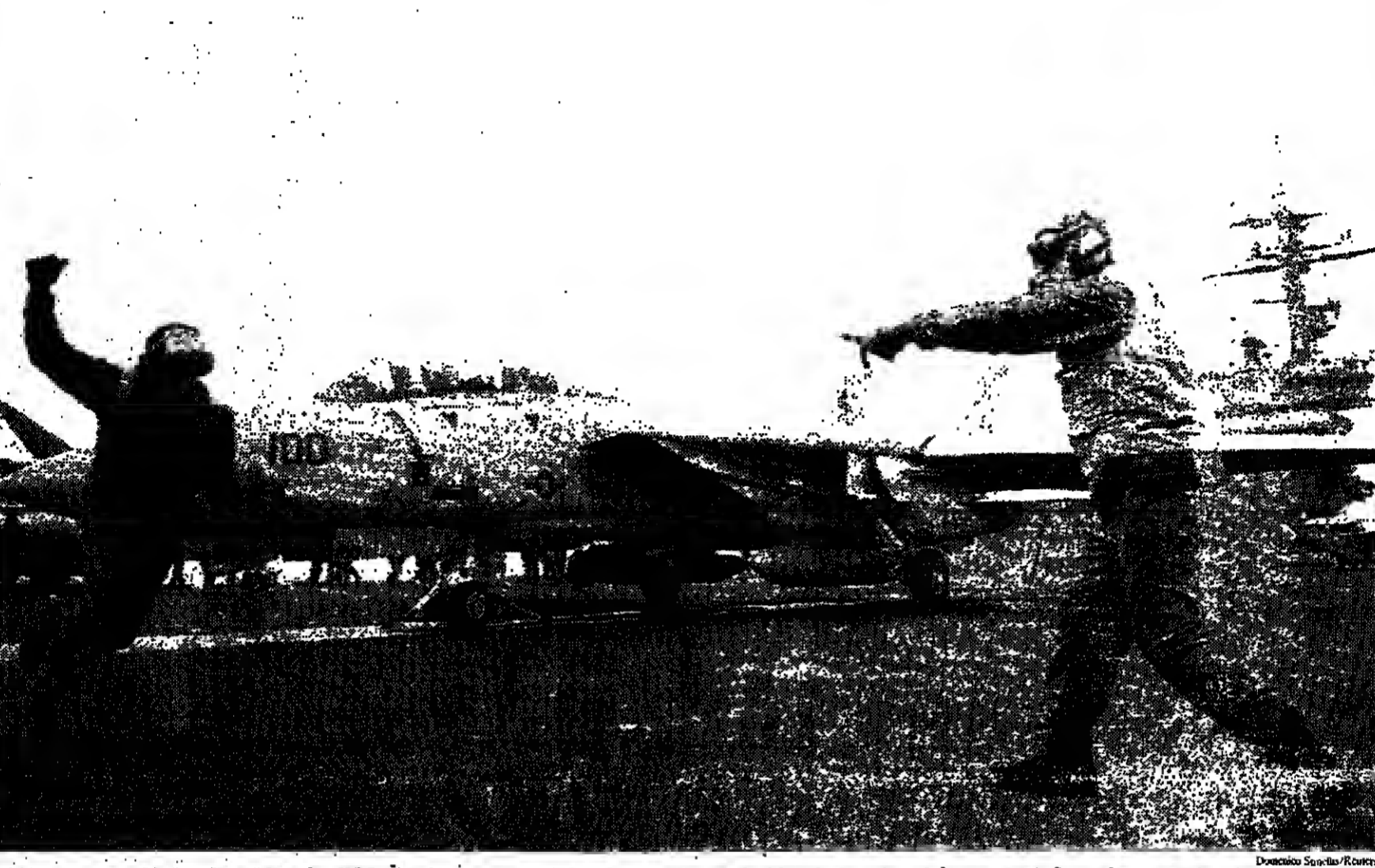
"But it could have the effect of dragging the Americans in to further fighting," Mr. Simic said. "All three sides have reason to try to shoot down a plane, because whoever actually did it, the Serbs would be blamed." Svetozar Stojanovic, foreign policy adviser to Dobrica Cosic, the president of Yugoslavia, said that Mr. Cosic had asked army commanders not to fire at the U.S. C-130 cargo planes that dropped 30 crates of medicine and 20,736 ready-to-eat meals over eastern Bosnia on Sunday night. "The Americans said they couldn't be 100 percent sure there might not be incursions into our territory," Mr. Stojanovic said. "But why should we fire on our former allies?" None of the three planes, which flew at high altitude, was fired at Sunday night, despite heavy fighting in the area believed intended for the drops. Mr. Cosic, as president of a country that has largely disintegrated, has little real power compared to Mr. Milosevic, and less influence over the Serbian forces that have been driving Muslims from mountain villages in Bosnia and preventing United Nations convoys on the ground from bringing in supplies. The international economic sanctions and the increased

American involvement aimed at bringing pressure on Mr. Milosevic to call off Serbian attacks may well have strengthened his grassroots support among Serbs here, whose mood is sullen and resentful of what they feel is the deliberate misperception that they are the only ones who have committed atrocities in the war. Though Belgrade does not have the appearance of a capital at war, it is clearly under strain. Armed militiamen in green battle fatigues walk streets with little traffic, and gasoline supplies are limited by the embargo. Grocery stores have hardly any imported goods, and inflation is skyrocketing. Hostility toward the United States is on the rise in a country that long looked to America as a protector. The United States Cultural Center in the center of the city was stoned last month. "Gringos go home" is spray-painted on the walls. "Why are Serbs called pigs in your newspapers?" one woman with a small baby said as she accosted an American on a six-hour bus journey from Budapest the other day. She insisted, as did Serbian radio here, that the Chicago Tribune had used the word. She had come from Budapest because See SERBS, Page 6

U.S. Airdrop, Though a Hit Technically, Misses Target

Satellites Find 9 Crates That Besieged Muslims Have Not Yet Recovered

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — U.S. cargo planes air-dropped 21 tons of emergency aid to besieged Muslims in eastern Bosnia under cover of darkness Monday, but the operation appeared to have missed its target. U.S. satellites have located some of the supplies, according to United Nations and U.S. military sources. They said satellite images had shown up the landing spot for nine of the 30 crates dropped by parachute from three U.S. C-130 transport planes over the Muslim enclave of Cerska. The crates were still on the ground, the sources said. None of the aid, dropped under cover of darkness early Monday, had yet been found by the intended recipients, according to amateur radio operators in Cerska and other Muslim-held areas under siege from Serbs in eastern Bosnia. "It is a parachute mystery," Sarajevo radio said in a broadcast more than 12 hours after the C-130s returned to Germany. The sources said grid references for at least four of the crates had been given to the UN peacekeeping force in Sarajevo so they could be passed to the Muslim-led Bosnian government. One source said a crate had landed about 300 meters from the center of the drop zone chosen by the U.S. Air Force for Monday's operation, the first under President Bill Clinton's initiative to get aid to trapped Bosnians. But the source said a major difficulty for those planning the operation was lack of reliable information on the ground about the position of front lines or the best target area to choose. Admiral James A. Lair said Cerska, where Muslims have been cut off from outside help behind Serbian siege lines since war erupted in Bosnia in April, had been the only target. Admiral Lair, speaking aboard the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy in the Adriatic, said the six-hour mission had gone "just like clockwork." "Some information from the field says there was something spotted in Serb-held territory," a radio ham in Cerska said, "but we can't say it is humanitarian aid." A Serb, who cut in on the radio link, was asked if Serbs had received any supplies from the air. "Nothing, nothing," he replied. "We don't need anything." Amateur radio links are a principal source of information about the trapped Muslims. They are also a source of misinformation. The civil war on the ground is mimicked in an unswerving exchange of lies and insults. Officials of Bosnia's Muslim-led government in Sarajevo said the U.S. airlift appeared to have been an almost total failure. A defense official in the government-held town of Tuzla said bundles with food and medical supplies fell on Serbian lines around Cerska. Mr. Clinton's initiative had won a warm welcome from Bosnia's Muslim-led government, which has highlighted the plight of up to 200,000 Muslims besieged by rebel Serbs. Unconfirmed reports from Bosnian Muslims that Cerska might be about to fall to the Serbs were among accounts of fighting across the republic on Monday. Bosnia's vice president, Ejup Ganic, urged See AIRDROP, Page 6



A U.S. Navy fighter being cleared for takeoff Monday from the John F. Kennedy in the Adriatic. Navy jets monitored the area as air force planes parachuted aid in Bosnia.

Police See 'Plenty of Leads' in Wake of Tower Blast

NEW YORK — New York policemen and FBI agents began poring over parking garage records from the World Trade Center on Monday as the investigation into the bomb blast on Friday worked on "plenty of leads." Thousands of employees with offices at the trade center, meanwhile, returned to jobs relocated around lower Manhattan and workers in the complex began to shore up the devastated basement areas with steel girders. Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly of New York said at a news briefing that investigators were looking at parking records from Friday. Officials from the Port Authority,

which controls the complex, said that parking attendants took at least partial license plate numbers for all parked cars. James Fox, an assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said a videotape of cars coming into one of the garage entrances surfaced on Monday. "Whatever ingredients were in the bomb, we believe it had to be a large, heavy bomb, possibly one that would test the springs of any car or any van," he said. "Experts say the explosion indicates a device that was large and heavy." The blast killed five people, injured 1,000 and rocked the city's largest building complex. Some news reports Monday said a finding of nitrate indicated that readily available dynamite or TNT was responsible, rather than the sophisticated plastic explosives favored by organized terrorists. But Mr. Kelly said that such explosives could be combined. "I don't think we're in a position to exclude anything," he said. Mr. Fox said that "plenty of leads" had surfaced. He said investigators suspected that

more than one person was involved and that the conspirators may even have driven more than one vehicle. A visitor to the complex who parked his car 20 minutes before the blast, said he had seen a suspicious car parking and reparking in different slots. But he said he had been advised by the police not to give details. Mr. Kelly also said the police had received 224 bomb threats over the weekend, far more than the usual 10 a day for New York City. Mr. Fox said Sunday that the bombing was probably the work of terrorists or drug dealers. Others have linked the bombing to the strife in See TOWER, Page 6

Kiosk Bonn to Push for UN Council Seat

GUTERSLOH, Germany (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said Monday that Germany would press for a seat on the UN Security Council despite British and French opposition. He said it would be unrealistic to imagine that the European Community would take a seat on behalf of Europe. "The United States says Germany should be on the Security Council, but there are still two countries that are opposed — Britain and France," Mr. Kinkel said in response to questions during a privately sponsored conference on U.S.-German relations.

Italy's Most-Wanted Man Says He Doesn't Measure Up

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service ROME — He might have been any small, stubby man in a cage of bullet-proof glass denying he was the head of the Cosa Nostra. He did not even know what the Cosa Nostra was, he said. He had been wronged by informers, he said. The reporters never got it right, either. "They describe me as big and tall," he said, "without knowing I'm short and stubby." Thus, with many denials, much gesticulation and repeated references to his modest stature, did the murder trial begin in Palermo on Monday of Italy's most wanted mobster, the accused boss of all bosses of the Sicilian Mafia, the capo di tutti capi — Salvatore (Totò) Riina. He was not about to acknowledge the title. "I'm only a worker," he said, "I've worked for years for a construction company. I am not the person the papers say." He had never been part of any criminal organization, he said. He had earned around \$200 a week — "that was how I managed to get by." He was not a mobster, but a private citizen, he said. He took buses, trains and planes and no one stopped him. "I was all house, work, family and church," he said. That is not the official view of things. The authorities accuse Mr. Riina, 62, of ordering or participating in more than 100 murders. Italy's investigating magistrates accuse him of masterminding the Sicilian Mafia's growth from a band of island hoodlums to eminence in the world's billion-dollar cocaine and heroin markets. As the "boss of all bosses," he would have been heavily into extortion, corruption, high-level political connections and fraudulent public works contracts. His tactics against adversaries were said to have earned him the sobriquet "The Beast." Last year's car-bomb killings of Italy's top Mafia-busters, Giovanni Falcone and Paolo Borsellino, were laid at his door, as were a host of other assassinations of senior figures. When he was finally captured in Palermo on Jan. 15 after 23 years on the run, the arrest was feted as one of Italy's greatest-ever blows



against the mob. And when he went on trial in a high-security courtroom in Palermo's Ucciardone jail, the televised footage of the event was the first chance most Italians had been given to see him. If his image had seemed larger-than-life, though, he set out to show himself smaller-than-life — literally. An informer, he said, had once said he was 1.75 meters tall or 5 feet 9 inches tall. "But I'm only 1.60 or 1.61," said the 5-foot-3-inch accused. Mr. Riina's appearance was at a trial for the murder of three Sicilian politicians: Michele Reina, Pierantoni Mattarella and Pio La Torre — between 1979 and 1982. Prosecutors say that Mr. Riina and five other mobsters who made up the Mafia's leadership at that time ordered the killings because the three politicians had tried to move against the mob's interests. Additionally, Mr. Riina is set to appear in five other trials at which he will be accused of ordering the murders of police officers, relatives of Mafia turn-coats and gangsters. Even before he went to court, Mr. Riina faced a string of life sentences passed during Mafia trials in the 1980s when he was convicted in his absence of murder and other charges. If what the authorities say about Mr. Riina is true, then he knows more about the inner workings of the Mafia than anyone else on this planet. That makes him a threat and a target to many. Thus, he was transferred secretly from Rome to Palermo by helicopter over the weekend and housed in a high-security cell. When he entered the courtroom, he was taken first to a steel cage lined with bullet-proof glass — standard courtroom equipment at Mafia trials — where he prowled restlessly until he found the microphone to ask his lawyer, Cristoforo Filecchia, which trial, exactly, he was appearing in. His graying hair was brushed back neatly. He wore a green checked jacket and open-necked shirt and slacks. He was just an ordinary man of Palermo. "I am a poor illiterate," he said in his high-pitched voice, reinforcing his profession of See MAFIA, Page 6

Market data section including Dow Jones (Down 15.40 to 3,555.41), Trib Index (Up 0.21% to 92.42), The Dollar (New York 1.6541, Mon. close 1.646, DM 1.439, Pound 1.1875, Yen 5.611, FF 5.568), General News (A cult leader freed some children as a standoff continued in Texas. Page 6), Sports (George Steinbrenner (right), the Yankee boss, is back. Page 15), and Crossword (Page 16).

American, Leaving UN, Reports 'Surreal' Budgeting

By Julia Preston and Trevor Rowe
Washington Post Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — Dick Thornburgh...

port, which has not yet been made public, was obtained by The Washington Post... Mr. Thornburgh writes that the United Nations is 'almost totally lacking in effective means to deal with fraud, waste and abuse by staff members.'

Early in his term, Mr. Butros Ghali eliminated about a quarter of high-level jobs and started to rationalize many operations in the UN Secretariat... The report estimates that \$20 million could be saved by updating translation techniques...

transcribe dictation from translators, since modern translation word-processors have not been introduced... In one passage, Mr. Thornburgh directly criticizes the secretary-general, who in November appeared to backpedal when he created three new departments for economic and social affairs...

WORLD BRIEFS

Adviser to Cocaine Ring Surrenders

BOGOTA (AP) — The man considered by police to be the financial brains behind the Medellín cocaine ring has surrendered to authorities... Mr. Posada was the fourth leading cartel member to surrender in recent weeks...

Hindu Party Backs Off in Parliament

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — A Hindu opposition party's threat to stall Parliament because of alleged police excesses last week in thwarting a banned political rally fizzled on Monday... The Bharatiya Janata Party rushed to the speaker's podium shouting slogans when the lower house of parliament opened...

French Right Sets Scene for Sacrifice

PARIS (Reuters) — The official campaign for France's March 21 and 28 general election opened on Monday with the only suspense being the size of the expected landslide by the conservatives... A CSA poll in Monday's Le Parisien newspaper forecast that the center-right alliance would poll 38.5 percent...

Kiev Assails Yeltsin Plea for UN Role

KIEV (Reuters) — Ukraine reacted strongly Monday against President Boris N. Yeltsin's appeal for a United Nations mandate for Russia to act as a 'guarantor of peace' on the territory of the former Soviet Union... 'Ukraine has never recognized and will never recognize that Ukrainian territory is a sphere of Russian special interest,' said Mikola Mikhalchenko...

Palestinian Stabs 2 Israelis to Death

TEL AVIV (AP) — A Palestinian wielding two knives went on a stabbing spree in a crowded commercial district Monday, killing two Israelis and wounding seven... 'The man — a brother of a convicted member of the Muslim fundamentalist group Islamic Jihad — was chased down by bystanders and beaten with a pipe before being led away by the police.'

No Plans for U.K. Talks, China Says

BEIJING (Reuters) — China said Monday that there were no plans for talks with Britain on democratic proposals for Hong Kong and that any negotiations would depend on Britain's actions... 'We could hold talks but the British side must return to the foundation laid by the Sino-British joint declaration, the Basic Law and the previous agreements reached between the two sides.'

For the Record

Coal miners in the Kuznetsk region of Siberia and the Far North went on strike Monday at more than four dozen pits to press demands for back pay and wages tied to inflation... John Demjanjuk, convicted in Israel as the brutal Nazi camp guard 'Ivan the Terrible,' started a three-day fast Monday to protest a delay in the ruling on his appeal...

UN Sides With Hanoi, Khmer Rouge Alleges

Communist Guerrillas Accuse Powers In West of Trying to Eradicate Them

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service
PHNOM PENH — Underlying its defiance of UN peacekeepers, the Khmer Rouge leadership has accused United Nations officials and Western powers on the Security Council of aligning themselves with Vietnam in an effort to eliminate the Khmer Rouge... 'The Khmer Rouge leader also reaffirmed his group's refusal to



LIVERPOOL MOURNS — The hearse carrying the coffin of 2-year-old James Bulger passing by Monday after the funeral. The boy was found dead Feb. 14 near a railroad line, and two 10-year-old youths have been charged with his kidnapping and murder.

SEX TAPES: More of 'Squidgy' but Less of Charles

(Continued from page 1)
days later on cellular phone frequencies... Experts have expressed doubt that conversations of such clarity could have been captured by amateur radio enthusiasts... 'The material would also seem to raise the possibility of a much closer relationship between Diana and Mr. Glibbey than previously assumed.'

Auschwitz Plaque Stresses Victims Were Mainly Jews

WARSAW — A new plaque to be unveiled at the former Nazi concentration camp at Auschwitz will reduce the figure of those who died there by more than half and emphasize that most were Jewish... 'The decision was made by Auschwitz's international council, a nongovernmental body that oversees the site and includes members of foreign Jewish groups and exiles.'

Topless Protesters Acquitted

KITCHENER, Ontario — Five women arrested for baring their breasts at a rally in July were found not guilty Monday of committing an indecent act... 'The material would also seem to raise the possibility of a much closer relationship between Diana and Mr. Glibbey than previously assumed.'

Sudan Sets April Census

KHARTOUM, Sudan — The government will carry out a census on April 15, its first in 10 years, a senior official said Monday... 'The census will be carried out by the Sudanese Statistical Service, which is being reformed.'

The Bosnian air drop
Terrorism in New York
Mobs in Mogadishu
Continued trade conflicts
Religious strife in India
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Robert Triffin, International Economist, Dies

Robert Triffin, 81, the Belgian-born Yale economist who championed European unity for much of his life and correctly foresaw the demise of the Bretton Woods international monetary system, died of emphysema Feb. 23 in Ostend, Belgium... 'Triffin was a lifelong champion of the Bretton Woods system, which was inherently unstable and would eventually unravel. Under the system, any country could present the U.S. Treasury with dollars and receive gold at \$35 an ounce.'

TRAVEL UPDATE

French railroad ticket-counter employees are planning a one-day nationwide strike Friday to protest against the introduction of a new computer reservation system, unions said Monday... Heavy snow disrupted traffic in the Toulouse region of southern France on Monday, officials said.

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Stalled Rescue of Russia Needs New Approach, Experts Say

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — One year after the Western world promised billions to help lead Russia from communism to democracy, the grand notion of massive aid for historic reform has collapsed, and experts here say a fresh approach is urgently needed... 'The situation in our country is worsening, and this harsh crisis easily could lead to fascists or Communists coming to power,' said Boris Nemtsov, governor of Nizhny Novgorod.

In a nation as vast and troubled as Russia, Western aid could not erase the pain of such a transformation, with its inevitable unemployment and jarring dislocations... 'The Bush administration promised us \$24 billion and gave nothing,' said Mr. Nemtsov, expressing a common Russian view. 'And in my opinion, this is very ugly, because it is strengthening the communists and patriots' and undermining our president.'



# FIRST 100 DAYS / FRESHENING AN OLD IDEA

## ★ POLITICAL VOICES ★

### Health-Care Hiccup: Data Are a Decade Old

WASHINGTON — In a setback to President Bill Clinton's effort to control health costs, federal officials have discovered that the government no longer collects the data needed to set a health budget for each state, as Mr. Clinton promised to do in the 1992 campaign.

The discovery forces one method of controlling health costs and forces the Clinton administration to seek other ways of achieving the same goal, perhaps through direct federal regulation of prices in the health-care industry.

In the campaign, Mr. Clinton said he would set a national limit on all health spending, public and private. Under the overall limit, he said, the federal government would set a health-care budget for each state and give the states maximum flexibility in deciding how to control costs and provide coverage for the uninsured. A state would be free to design its own solutions, as long as it stayed within its budget.

But members of the president's Task Force on National Health Care Reform, headed by Hillary Rodham Clinton, discovered last week that the government quit collecting state-by-state data on health spending a decade ago.

The federal government tabulated health spending by state from 1966 through 1982, but has not compiled state data since then, apparently because federal officials did not need such information to run the Medicare and Medicaid programs, for the elderly and the poor.

Thus, the study group members said, it will be virtually impossible to establish a reasonable budget for each state that can withstand legal challenge.

At the moment, they said, states have no reliable way to keep track of health spending outside public programs like Medicare and Medicaid. Federal, state and local programs account for less than half of all health spending. (NYT)

### Foreign Aid Recipients Face a Cold Shower

WASHINGTON — When Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel visited Washington last month, one of the questions he was asked during an appearance before a Jewish-American group was whether Israel was ready to accept a significant cut in U.S. aid.

Mr. Peres seemed unprepared for the question, and the broad grin on his face reassembled itself into a frown before he answered. Israel, he said finally, has already taken a steep cut in U.S. aid, with inflation reducing the value of the \$3 billion it receives annually by 30 percent since 1985. "Give me peace," he added, "and I will give up foreign aid."

While Israel may still be politically less vulnerable to foreign aid cuts than most other recipient nations this year, the concern implicit in both the question and the answer underscores the growing alarm that aid recipients and their supporters in Washington feel as the United States looks homeward in the aftermath of the Cold War, turning its attention from containing communism to coping with the budget deficit and a raft of other domestic problems.

The Clinton administration is engaged in a critical review of the \$14 billion U.S. foreign aid program with the aim of reforming the Agency for International Development.

But while that review is not expected to be completed until late April, a major debate on the nation's foreign aid priorities and programs is already getting under way in Congress. Even traditional supporters of foreign aid agree that radical change is inevitable.

No one, of course, expects foreign aid to be eliminated. To the contrary, the administration has already indicated that it wants to increase assistance to Russia and other former Soviet states.

Nor, with the Middle East peace process in a fragile state of flux, is a serious challenge to aid for Egypt and Israel likely this year despite the fact that they together receive more than one-third of the entire U.S. foreign aid budget. (LAT)

### Quote/Unquote

Carol Cox Wait, president of the bipartisan watchdog group Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget, on President Clinton's budget: "It's an honest work-up of the numbers, certainly compared to what we're used to in recent budgets." (AP)

## Clinton Offers Students First Lesson in National Service

The Associated Press

PISCATAWAY, New Jersey — President Bill Clinton on Monday pledged to revolutionize college aid by allowing students to repay loans through community work, casting his ambitious national service plan as a 1990s version of the GI Bill intended to "change America forever and for the better."

Starting with a modest 1,000 slots this summer and growing to 100,000 or more within four years, Mr. Clinton predicted that the program would make college affordable to everybody while setting off a wave of involvement in education, health, safety and environmental projects.

The program was a centerpiece of the Clinton campaign, and he chose the 32d anniversary of President John F. Kennedy's creation of the Peace Corps to

formally propose it as president. Congressional approval would be required.

The event was as much symbolism as substance. Mr. Clinton's lofty rhetoric aside, aides say many details are still unclear, from how much a student would be able to borrow to how big a stipend to pay while young people work off loans.

Mr. Clinton's plan is designed to dramatically reshape federal student aid programs and offer young Americans opportunities — and incentive — to perform such community service as working in inner-city children's health and drug clinics, tutoring in literacy programs and walking streets in neighborhood police corps.

The president himself set high expectations for the initiative, framing the announcement as "one I hope will be a truly historic moment in our nation's history."

He compared it to the GI Bill's offer of education to servicemen returning from World War II.

After a pilot project of 1,000 or so students this summer, paid for with \$15 million in Mr. Clinton's economic stimulus package, the president proposes spending \$7.4 billion over the next four years, building from 25,000 service slots in 1994 to more than 100,000 in 1997.

Funding would then increase in the following years based on demand and program results.

One year of service would qualify students for two years of college loans. Eli Segal, the Clinton adviser drafting the program, said the administration had yet to decide on a borrowing cap.

Students could borrow first and enter service after graduating, or enter service after high school and accrue credits for loans.

Mr. Segal said stipends likely would be paid at or near the minimum wage, but that no final decision had been made.

Students who chose not to enter public service could pay back loans based on a percentage of their income, which Mr. Clinton said would encourage graduates to enter lower-paying but critical professions such as teaching and working in community health clinics.

"National service is nothing less than the American way to change America," Mr. Clinton told cheering students at Rutgers University.

"I came here to ask you to join me in a great national adventure," he told them.

Mr. Clinton said that the national measure would urge states to incorporate the areas of police work and teaching into their service programs.

Beyond that, he said, states would have broad discretion in shaping the programs.



Mr. Clinton chatting with a student during a bus ride to Rutgers University on Monday for a speech on his national service plan.

### Away From Politics

• The Clinton administration will defend at the Supreme Court the Haitian policy that President Bill Clinton said was both cruel and illegal during last year's election campaign. Since his victory, Mr. Clinton has refused to amend the Bush administration's stand barring the refugees.

• A new study contradicts the notion that body shape affects a woman's risk for breast cancer. Women should focus more on controlling body fat, researchers from Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center report in *Annals of Internal Medicine*.

• Only one bridge across the lower Gila River in Arizona remained as water from an overflowing reservoir washed across much of the nation's winter vegetable crop and into homes.

• The number of Americans receiving food stamps reached a record 26.6 million in December, the Agriculture Department reported. It said the economy and the onset of winter brought more people into the program. More than one American in 10 receives food stamps. The program paid \$1.8 billion in benefits in December for an average of \$68.40 per person.

• The amateur cameraman who made history when he videotaped the Rodney King beating testified that his first instinct when he was awakened by sirens was to run for his new video camera. George Holliday took the stand as the federal trial of four Los Angeles police officers entered its second week of testimony.

• A \$20 million settlement was reached in an age-bias case on behalf of about 900 former McDonnell Douglas employees who lost jobs during company cutbacks, federal officials said. The accord covers older workers who were laid off or forced to retire. AP, WP

## At a Cold War Postmortem, Ex-Rivals Name Folly the Culprit

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Former American and Soviet officials who helped end the Cold War presented differing views of this watershed event at a conference here that brought together former Secretary of State George P. Shultz, former Foreign Minister Alexander A. Bessmertnykh and many of their colleagues from the 1980s.

But the last generation of Cold Warriors, who gathered at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs over the weekend, still shared several perceptions.

In the Reagan-Gorbachev era, for instance, both superpowers were committed to major arms buildups that they ultimately recognized as self-defeating.

Both sides agreed that the Chernobyl reactor disaster had given a powerful impulse to nuclear disarmament around the world.

They also said the personal relationship that Presidents Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev built had been critical to the diplomatic understandings they reached.

"It created the human networks on both sides necessary for the disarmament agreements," said Anatoli S. Chernyshev, foreign policy adviser to Mr. Gorbachev.

But for Mr. Shultz, secretary of state from 1982 to 1989, the collapse of communism demonstrated the success of collective Western defense through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

He also gave credit to freer trade, the reconciliation with Germany and Japan that the allies adopted after World War II, and to the revolution in information

technology that made the West's economic successes known to all.

"The Cold War was a gigantic experiment between two different systems," he said. "Gradually our system just pulled ahead."

For Mr. Bessmertnykh, deputy foreign minister from 1986 to 1990 and foreign minister in 1991, the end of the Cold War was really the end of a much longer period of ideological rivalry between East and West that had started with the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 and picked up again after a truce during World War II.

It was his view that the Cold War was ended by groups of reformers around Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan who realized its wasteful futility.

"The Cold War was a gigantic distorting mirror that wasted resources for military superiority," he said.

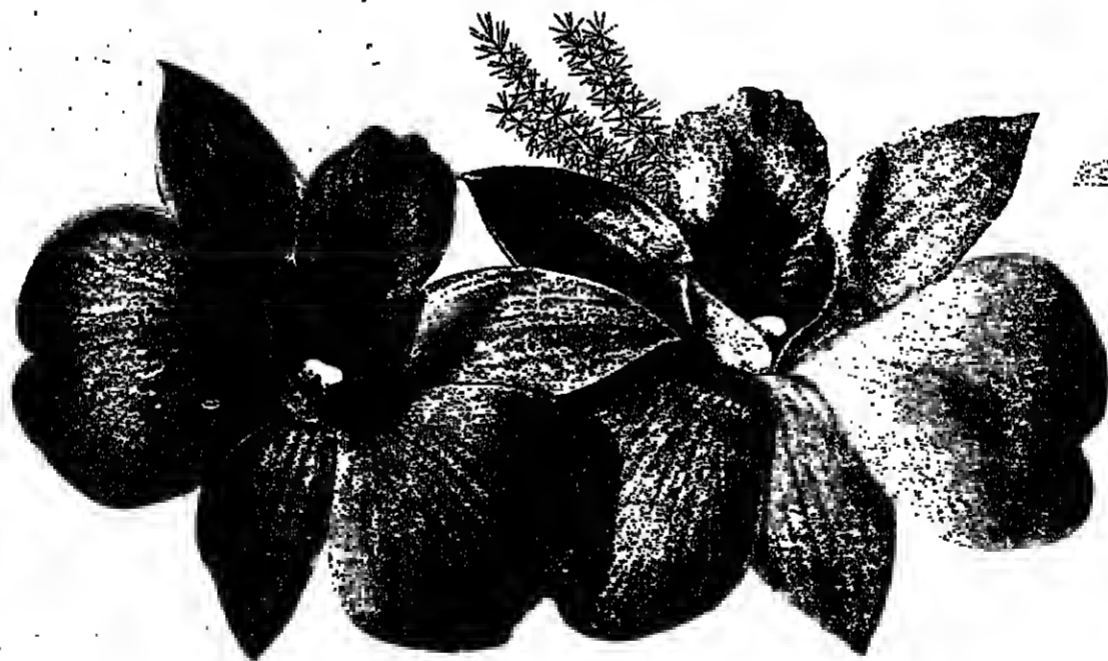
"Leaders on both sides with courage and vision started dismantling it because they saw it led nowhere."

For the conference, the CIA declassified a top-secret estimate of the Soviet Union's nuclear capability in 1982-83. This document, drawn up in February 1983, helped to justify both the Reagan administration's arms buildup and its drive toward nuclear disarmament.

The assessment predicted that the Soviet arsenal of 2,300 land- and submarine-based missiles in 1983 would increase by 13 percent to 25 percent "over the next 10 years" and that the number of deployed warheads would rise from 7,300 to between 13,000 and 21,000 by the early 1990s.

But the predicted rise in Soviet nuclear power never came about, Mr. Shultz said, because "we got an arms-reduction process going" and the new missiles were not built.


# S M



# T H

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INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

**Back to Industrial Policy**

Industrial policy has played a larger part in America's development than either the political left or the right likes to acknowledge. It is neither as new an idea as one side thinks nor as unsuccessful as the other claims. President Bill Clinton is following a well-established national tradition in his ambitious plans to promote technological progress. There are many solid precedents for the advances that he hopes to gain — as well as for the waiting pitfalls.

bring crucial help to the large numbers of manufacturers who have not kept up with current technology. In a time when the need for weapons research has diminished, the president promises to devote some of the capacities of the 726 federal laboratories to partnerships with industry.

**Accentuate the Positive**

What is most remarkable about the current debate over Bill Clinton's economic plan is how important deficit reduction appears to have become for a large segment of the American citizenry. Until now, virtually every study of public opinion suggested that for the vast majority cutting the debt took a back seat. What happened?

of us would exchange places with any other people or with any other generation." Neither President Roosevelt nor President Kennedy pretended that optimism in itself was enough. Both were relentless realists. But both also realized that faith in the future was a necessary precondition for action in the present.

**Intolerance in Iran**

Iran's clerical rulers have approved a secret blueprint for the persecution of the Baha'i faith that is appalling evidence of growing intolerance. The sweeping code is reminiscent of the sinister Nuremberg Laws imposed by the Nazis in 1935, which stripped citizenship rights of German Jews.

who wrote that they "seemed sufficient." And so Iran's clerical dictators now sanction a witch hunt against a religion they despise as a heretical offshoot of Islam. The sole offense of these believers is their belief; their crime is to exist. Iran has yet to offer any evidence of spying or any other lawless acts committed by Baha'is. It scarcely attests to the mullahs' confidence in the appeal of their own faith that they feel it necessary to extirpate a tiny dissenting minority.

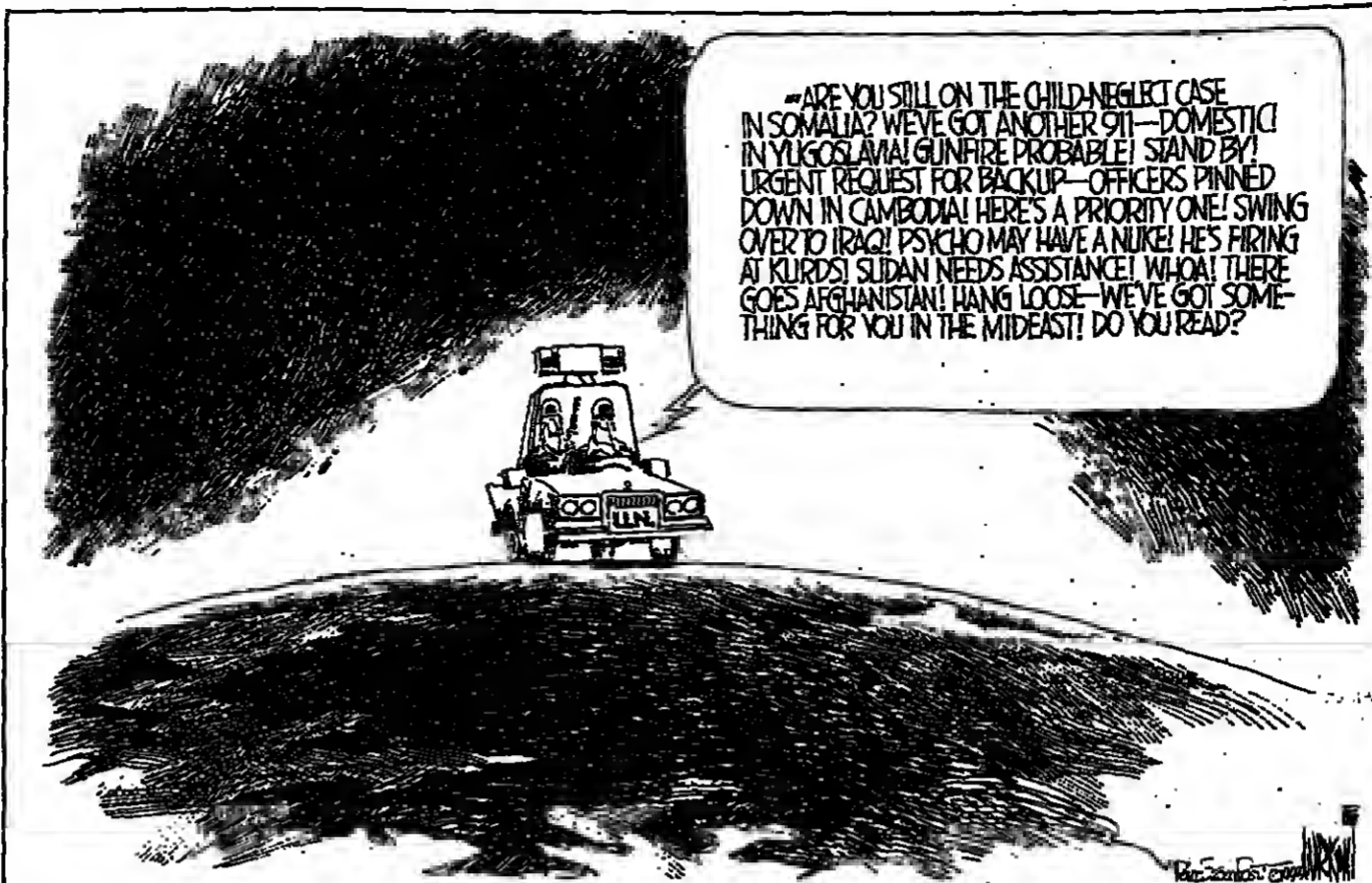
**Other Comment**

**India Should Join the Club**  
India's continuing refusal to join the international effort to curb the spread of terrible weapons is alarming in a changing world. By rejecting calls to support the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, India risks being seen as a dangerous country. It is now just one month — and one step — away from testing a new missile rocket.

**Getting the Haitians' Attention**  
The next time Secretary of State Warren Christopher refers to public to Haiti's crisis, he ought to be more prudent than the last time. An "encouraged" Mr. Christopher saw as "progress" the de facto Haitian regime's announcement that it would allow 40 Organization of American States human rights observers into Haiti.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE  
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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel.: (1) 46-37-93.00. Telex: Circulation, 612832; Production, 630698.  
Director of Publications: Richard D. Sisson  
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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73202130. Commission Paritaire No. 61337  
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**OPINION**



**Using the United Nations as a Dumping Ground**

WASHINGTON — It used to be that the dirty work of American foreign policy was assigned to the CIA — the sort of business, like anti-Soviet covert operations, that was thought to be essential but that the government did not wish to take on itself. With the passing of the Cold War there is less of that to be done, but other hard cases linger of which Yugoslavia is currently the most conspicuous. Now, however, they are more likely to be brought out into the light of day and assigned to the United Nations.

**By Stephen S. Rosenfeld**

think that the United Nations was meant for better things than carrying the can for the evasions of sovereign states. Much is said, and in some rapture, to the effect that finally the United Nations is doing these days what its founders had in mind in establishing a body to keep the international peace. You can say the United Nations had the truly difficult double task not only of saving Muslims in Bosnia but — this is often left out of — of providing an acceptable political place for Serbian minorities there and in Croatia.

their own. This angers UN officials, whose focus on their own neutral mediator's role visibly shrinks their empathy for what Muslims see as a mortal struggle for their very survival. It is not some abstract disembodied "UN" that has brought the organization to this tortured pass. Nor is it its secretary-general, who has ambitions for the institution but not independent authority. It is the collective decisions of the UN membership, especially the top dogs. This makes it idle to think that the United Nations, to avoid tarnish, could have stayed out of Yugoslavia. The members for their own reasons engaged it — and engaged it in the pinched way we see today.

**Paradigms: Laissez-Faire Is Out, State Action Is In**

WASHINGTON — What is Al Gore's favorite book? According to a recent magazine profile, it is "The Structure of Scientific Revolutions," by Thomas S. Kuhn. In a sense it is an inevitable choice. Everyone of Mr. Gore's age, education and reformist outlook certainly including Bill Clinton, knows about this book, which presents the classic model of the way in which prevailing ideas change.

**By James Fallows**

deadpan of the Washington Post account, "folded the paper and returned it to his pocket." Mr. Lott's case, like Mr. Carter's, shows what happens to political competitors when the rules of the game suddenly change. Mr. Clinton has helped bring about this change by altering two of the "paradigms" that have controlled political discussion of the economy in the last 10 years.

seemed not to realize that the rules had changed. He criticized Mr. Clinton for not cutting spending enough — but then also complained about "draconian" cuts in the defense budget and said he could not tell his "seniors in Sun City" to make do with more taxes on Social Security. Martin Feldstein wrote a long article in the Wall Street Journal complaining that Mr. Clinton had not cut spending. Mr. Feldstein did not cut a single penny of his own cuts. Michael Boskin went on "Crossfire" to demonstrate — accurately, and with Perotian charm — that Mr. Clinton's plan relies heavily on tax increases rather than spending cuts. He advanced no plan for doing what Mr. Clinton had failed to do.

**People scoffed at the idea that the European bureaucrats in charge of Airbus could ever pose problems for creative American entrepreneurs like those at Boeing.**

much of their research concerns the reasons why markets do not work the way they should. For instance: The imperfect "market" that sets executive salaries consists of boards of directors, many of whom are friends of the executives in question or are executives of other companies themselves. Economic historians — such as Williamazon of Columbia and Thomas McCraw of Harvard — are especially skeptical of strict laissez-faire. They know, as most politicians do not, that the first 175 years of U.S. economic expansion, from the Revolution through World War II, coincided with very high tariffs, extensive state intervention and other policies that according to laissez-faire logic cannot possibly make sense.

**The second great change concerns the federal budget.**

There is enough truth in the accusation of Democratic incoherence to make reining in spending and adding "responsibility" to welfare important credibility tests for Bill Clinton. But this is not where the money is. Sixty-two percent of the federal budget is now consumed by defense, Social Security, Medicare and interest payments on the debt. If there were an easy way to reduce any of these, someone would have suggested it by now. The Republicans' great rhetorical victory in the Reagan-Bush era was to make the Democrats' fondness for specific programs seem responsible for budget problems on the large scale. Democrats tried to defend themselves by pointing out, accurately but ineffectively, that neither Ronald Reagan nor George Bush had ever proposed a balanced budget. But this approach never worked until Mr. Clinton came up with his plan and his challenge: If you think we should cut more, tell us exactly where.

**Whether anyone would feel comfortable running on or enacting this platform is another matter. It involves tightening of veterans' benefits, farm programs, aid to Israel, student loans and other sacred cows, plus huge unspecified savings in federal "overhead" and Medicare reforms. Still, this is a real and relatively honest plan. There are obvious tricks and weaknesses in Mr. Clinton's plan — but then there were more tricks and weaknesses in Mr. Reagan's supply-side proposals. That did not keep Mr. Reagan from changing the landscape of political ideas — the "paradigm" in Clinton-era terms. For now, Mr. Clinton seems to have changed it back.**

The writer is Washington editor of the Atlantic. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

**The Doctor Shouldn't Be a Killer**

**By Walter Reich**

WASHINGTON — In the Netherlands, one of the most humane nations on earth, the parliament has given physicians, members of one of the most humane professions on earth, permission to kill their patients. Physicians still have to follow rules. The rules blocks ask for death, must not be depressed when asking for it, must be well informed about his illness and options and must feel that his suffering is unacceptable. The physician must consult a colleague before doing the deed, and, having done it, must inform the authorities why he was justified in doing it.

People kill without benefit of the law every day. Soldiers kill other soldiers legally. But societies can experience such killings and remain essentially decent. It is when they legalize the killing of their own innocent members that they regress to a state of civilization into moral chaos. In the Netherlands about to join Nazi Germany by sliding into the hell of Auschwitz? Hardly. Members of the States-General who voted for the mercy killing bill did so out of powerful feelings of compassion for patients.

It is precisely because the Dutch have so exemplary a history of decency, and their parliamentarians so thorough a commitment to democracy, that the act is so troubling. It provides a model for the easing by a democratic nation of the talons against the legalized killing of innocent people — an easing guided by rules that seem tight now but will be loosened, inevitably, in practice. The spectacle of the formalized and regular killing of such patients — resulting not in one Dutch death out of 50 but in five deaths out of 50, or 10, or 20, or even more — will have a corrupting effect on the value of life, not only in the Netherlands but also in every other democratic country.

But the greatest impact of this spectacle may be in undemocratic countries, where authorities less humane than Dutch legislators may seize upon the Dutch example as a useful model without bothering to set up rules to guide physicians in their killing work.

They may even provide rules that permit, encourage or demand all kinds of killing, beginning with the killing of people who ask for it and progressing to the killing of people who are said to deserve it. Doctors in the Netherlands, like doctors everywhere, are bound by millennia of solemn oaths to preserve life. Their patients expect that commitment from them, and the physicians expect it from themselves.

To be sure, it is a commitment that can get out of hand. Sometimes physicians preserve life artificially and mindlessly in a manner that, solely because of the work of machines, keeps the heart beating long after the brain has died. But going overboard, when it is done out of a genuine desire to preserve life if even the smallest chance of recovery is possible, is an essential by noble act. Even when it is excessive, it at least guards the central and classical values of medicine.

ONCE the medical sanction to life is undermined by legal sanction — once doctors trained to preserve life are no longer afraid of initiating death — then the very nature of the medical enterprise, and the very identity of the physician, is changed. The doctor loses the mission of caring for life and takes on the role of an amoral medical technician — one whose duty could just as well be to end life as to preserve it. That is a profession I want no part of. Society deserves better. Physicians deserve better. Most important of all, patients deserve better.

**IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO**

**1893: A Russian Scandal**  
MOSCOW — Excitement has been caused in St. Petersburg by the dismissal of a prominent government official. The official had for some time past had intimate relations with a lady, who later received marked attentions from the representative of a South American Republic. Wishing to ascertain the truth of these rumors, the official caused a secret search to be made among his rival's correspondence. The latter, having been made aware of the step, called at the official's department and a violent scene ensued. The czar ordered the official to resign.

**1918: Far Eastern Ally**  
TOKYO — Attention is concentrated on the need to safeguard peace in the Far East against the intrusion of German influence through Siberia. In some quarters apprehension is felt about the possible activities of German submarines and aeroplanes operating from Vladivostok. There is consensus as to the necessity of taking immediate steps. Japan will only act after the fullest understanding is effected with Britain, the United States and other Allies, and an assurance has been received from the Allies that Japan will be allowed perfect freedom in safeguarding the interests of the Allies and peace in the Far East.

**1943: Citizen Chiang**  
NEW YORK — [From our New York edition:] The city gave a warm welcome yesterday [March 1] to the acknowledged hero of the war, Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Generalissimo of China. The poised Mrs. Chiang, facing a huge throng in City Hall Park, made a graceful speech accepting honorary citizenship from Mayor F. H. La Guardia, met several hundred "yellow diamonds" in a reception in the Mayor's office, and after a drive through Central Park's twisting, crowded streets, spoke to a group of her constituents.

John Lott

OPINION

Filing Three Protest Notes From the Troglodyte Right

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — On three stories of urgent concern to blacks, gays and women, I find myself turning into a right-wing troglodyte.

In which the author takes exception with the new trial in the Rodney King case, the fuss over a gay-rights contingent in the St. Patrick's Day parade in New York, and a senator's 'scapegoating.'

nals set free by a corrupt state system. Double jeopardy was rightly overlooked because white defendants were not really in jeopardy the first time.

The emergency is over. A California jury found the police not guilty of using excessive force in the subduing of Rodney King. Now the officers are being tried again, on the outdated legal pretense that they broke a different federal law.

But the plain truth is that they are being tried again for precisely the same act under another name. That is double jeopardy. The trial diminishes a fundamental right of every American.

If gays want to join the parade as individual celebrants of St. Patrick's Day, fine; if they want to parade as gays, give them a parade of their own, before or behind the Hibernians; if city officials want to boycott one or the other to take a position on intolerance, that is their choice.

Senator Bob Packwood is being turned into a scapegoat to absorb blame for generations of male rudeness and to give nervous senators a chance to align themselves belatedly with Anita Hill.

As only Erica Jong noted, the danger to women today is far less from the gauche proper who retreats when rebuffed than from the office smoothies who backs up his proposition with the threat of blocking career advancement.

Washington can profess mock shock at his unexpected kissing of a female reporter, surely beyond the pale of press relations, but the senator did not control her destiny. Such hassling is offensive, demanding the apologies and admission of alcoholism already offered; but harassment is an offense, an abuse of power.

The Senate Select Committee on Ethics should focus on real sexual harassment. Were female employees hired, promoted or fired depending on their reaction to his advances? Or did Senator Packwood set an exemplary Senate record in hiring a majority of women for his staff long before others awoke to sex discrimination, and did he help advance their careers on merit?

That requires a serious survey of all who worked in his office over 18 years, with fair comparison to other Senate offices. The ridicule of late-night comics and cartoonists, orchestrated protest from political opponents and the inst for a scapegoat, to carry away the whole Congress's guilty conscience are no basis for reprimand.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Thirst for Liberty

I admire President Bill Clinton. But as a Russian journalist, I was surprised to read of his plan to close Radio Liberty ("Cold War Radio Stations Head for Scrap Heap," Feb. 23). Mr. Clinton clearly does not understand how important this radio is for all the former Soviet republics. It is even more important now than it was in the time of Mikhail Gorbachev and perestroika.

Reap the Wild Wind

Former President Ronald Reagan's comments ("Excuse Me, Mr. Clinton, I Must Have Miscalculated," Opinion, Feb. 20) were doubly annoying in that the fiscal problems left to President Bill Clinton are largely the consequence of his own administration's profligacy.

Voices for Rudie

Regarding "Four Years On, They're Still Trying to Kill Me" (Meanwhile, Feb. 9) by Salman Rushdie: To voice concern over the case of Salman Rushdie is a duty of all civilized people who care for cultural values and who do not give in to terror.

A Case for Looser Wads

I appreciated Amy Dacey's "Tips for All Those Whiners From a Complete Tightwad" (Meanwhile, Feb. 18). As the editor of an environmental newsletter, I can see benefits other than those of personal finance. But one thing: If a significant number of people lived like tightwads, our capitalist consumer economy — which depends on extravagant consumption — would go belly up.

They're Still Happy to Wait For a Moment With Jimmy

By Mark Scott

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Jimmy Carter is not too fashionable these days, but he is back. Daytime talk shows, The Tonight Show, Personal appearances. The publicist promoting his new book have earned their money.

He was not seen much during the presidential campaign. No old photographs of a young Bill Clinton meeting him in the Rose Garden were uncovered. There were few references to the

other Southern governor who made it all the way to Washington. And the only surviving Democratic president was not given much to do as the new crowd moved into Washington and took over. Instead, he was cited in examples of what a new president should not do.

But recently, 16 years after his election, Jimmy Carter was attracting big crowds to Harvard, signing copies of his latest book, "Turning Point." The queues extended around the block, as hundreds waited to meet a former president and plunk down their \$18.70, plus tax, for the book.

Jimmy Carter's tenure may not be seen as a time of particular glory for the republic, and the new book, on his first political campaign, is not expected to set any sales records. But, in the heart of Harvard, where résumés are being sharpened and submitted daily for the remaining Washington positions of power, people were still keen to have a moment with Jimmy.

There was lots of reminiscing in the queue. "Where were all these people in 1980?" moaned one faithful follower, shocked at the horde in front of her and still finding it hard to accept that Ronald Reagan had been elected president, twice.

Crowds attract crowds, and as I stood waiting, I was questioned repeatedly by passersby. "Who ya waiting for?" they would ask. "Ohhh, Jimmy Carter! Here? Really?" And they would move on, or look for the back of the line. Only one of the dozen who questioned me smirked when he heard the name and only one needed to be reminded who Jimmy Carter was.

Word spread that he had arrived. Slowly, the line began to move. Someone from up front emerged from the store, triumphant, waving his signed copy. "Fifty dollars and its yours," he belted. \$50. He slowly walked down the line, dropping his price as he moved, \$49, \$48. He was at \$42 when he passed me. I could still hear him at \$37.

Some of those waiting were dedicated autograph hunters. "Al Gore was here a year ago," said one man. "I got a signed copy of his book. He was only a senator then. He won't be doing signings anymore." We complimented his foresight. We speculated on figures who would attract a crowd like this. Even diehard Democrats among us conceded that

Richard Nixon, indeed Gerald Ford, could generate a similar queue. But everyone agreed that the lines would be much longer for, say, Madonna — if perhaps more sheepish.

There was more talk about Jimmy. He deserved praise for releasing the hostages held in Tehran, even if Ronald Reagan got the credit, said a supporter visiting from Minnesota. Another person had recently been to Florida and told us that the houses the Carters built with Habitat for Humanity stood up well in last year's hurricane, unlike those built by other charity projects. That made sense to us. Everybody thought that Jimmy Carter was a decent sort; the fact that he built houses to last seemed fitting.

There was some interest in spotting Secret Service agents. But only one was apparent, with earpiece for all to see. We scanned the roofs of nearby buildings, but we saw no sharpshooters watching over him. Things appear a bit more relaxed these days.

Some veterans of celebrity signings said that there was no guarantee that we would actually get a signature, as there were so many people. But the bookstore was fairly organized, and once the line began moving, it took us only about 40 minutes.

We trooped up the stairs of the store and were shepherded through the door, where employees took our money and issued instructions. A lady told us which page the former president would sign. We filed by the Cookery section, made a hard left at College, to encounter a cluster of bookshop workers with serious expressions. I gave my book to the first worker, who passed it down the line, to a final man, who slid it to the author.

Jimmy sat at a small table, facing Children's Literature. He looked older and smaller than I expected. It was a bit like meeting the Wizard of Oz. In a soft but surprisingly familiar voice, he apologized to the lady in front of me, saying that he could not sign a photograph; the bookstore had insisted that be signed only books. He signed mine, "J. Carter," and then slid it to an assistant who returned it to me. I thanked her, and would have thanked him also, but he had already moved on to the next copy. I couldn't say that we actually made eye contact. Later I was told that this was a technique to ensure that he could get through as many books as possible.

Outside the store, a young woman yelled that The House of Blues was offering a 30 percent discount on lunch for those with autographed copies of the Carter book. As an investment, it was already beginning to pay off.

The writer, an Australian, is a graduate student at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

Advertisement for Education Directory featuring various international schools and universities. Includes sections for France (The American University of Paris), Belgium/France (CERAN Ardennes), Germany (University of Maryland), Austria (Salzburg International Boarding School), International (Schiller International University), U.S.A. (Mount Vernon College), and United Kingdom (Herald Tribune Educational Services Department).



Style



Shopping the World Without Leaving the Avenue Montaigne

PARIS — Avenue Montaigne has become fashion's first pan-European shopping street. Next week Jil Sander, based in Hamburg, opens at No. 52 a white stone temple to her sleek and luxurious clothes. It marks a historic moment when, plate glass for marble pillar, the grand old or spanking new names in French fashion are neck and neck with foreign fashion companies.

Louis Vuitton empire in France. A gleaming Vuitton store flanks Sander's other side. The black blinds on the long facade of Jean-Louis Scherrer at 51-53 conceal the clash of the old and new orders. Although ostensibly a French couture house, Japanese Seibu-Season invested in the house and has ousted its founder and designer. Beside Scherrer, a skinny blue and silver shop is a shrine to the sexy, space age clothes of Thierry Mugler (French).

"Avenue Montaigne is a symbol of luxury and frivolity in fashion — it's an avenue of dreams," she says. "It is not representative of Paris or Parisian life, it's a cinematic view of fashion. The Faubourg Saint-Honore can be compared with Madison Avenue, and the Marais district with downtown Manhattan, the Boulevard Saint-Germain with London's King's Road. Avenue Montaigne, with its ladies taking tea at the Plaza, is Paris as I remember it when I was a little girl."

glass and African wood. The result could not be in greater contrast to the dove gray and gilded Louis XVI salon that Christian Dior installed in 1947. The Dior empire today includes ready-to-wear and furs by designer Gianfranco Ferré, elegant menswear, an imaginative gift department, luggage and the adorable outfits of Baby Dior. Under its wing, it shelters a boutique for the colorful clothes of Christian Lacroix.

"I can't say that I am overjoyed by the arrival of so many foreign houses," says Grigel. "But in the current situation we can't be too limited. These new stores may not be *grande luxe*, but they are a long way from the traders on the Champs-Élysées. We are very vigilant with our small means."

beside the Plaza. Jewelers are also moving in. Bulgari from Italy (opened beside the Plaza in 1981) and the American jeweler Harry Winston, have been joined by O. J. Ferrin (which took over the bakery to local chagrin), Cartier, a Chanel watch boutique and René Bovin, soon to open near Mugler. Paris sources also suggest that Tiffany may open beside Sander at No. 50.

SUZIE MENKES

great future and that we will ring in a new era, said Sander last week as she surveyed the store emerging from its construction site: blocks of white limestone outside and in, precisely sculpted lines, silver spotlights and deep windows opening onto the airy space carved out from a building that was once the couture salon of Madeleine Vionnet. In 1922, Vionnet was the first designer — well before Christian Dior at No. 30 — to open a fashion house on the imposing residential street.

More significant than the babble of tongues is the change of spirit in the newer shops. Per Spook has simple sportswear — graceful calf-length dresses or jackets, pants and artist's smocks, displayed against pale cherrywood fittings and a graphic black and white carpet. Bringing a breath of fresh air to the other end of the avenue is Ines de la Fressange's shop of a shop at No. 14, painted in bright children's playroom colors, and selling basic clothes with a dash of wit, household linens and hand-printed plates. The lifestyle mix seems more modern than just clothes. Why did de la Fressange choose Avenue Montaigne, as opposed to a funkier, more downtown area?

"The couture houses are the long tradition but I think we will bring luxury and exclusivity in a modern way," she says. "French people say 'Jil Sander is very *raffinée*. I am German. And perhaps trying to make something not fake and to take quality seriously is my German root."

Antoine Grigel of Nina Ricci heads the Avenue Montaigne committee that aims to protect the street from the invasion of fast-food and cheap stores that have blighted the once chic Champs-Élysées. It also stages events such as a flower festival in May and has held for the past three years a wine harvest festival — wine tastings in tented pavilions in front of the luxury shops. This high-profile, high-heels event sums up the style of Avenue Montaigne, which is unabashedly an oasis of elegance in a backpack world.

But come Sunday afternoon, the street is a peacock parade of postprandial strollers who want to walk up the avenue. Even the strutting, twittering lunchtime crowd of chic women proves that for all its international accents, Avenue Montaigne remains quintessentially French.

"In fashion, there are no French — only Parisians," says de la Fressange. "Paris must welcome everyone. The great names in fashion have always come to Paris — from Balenciaga to Karl Lagerfeld — and the people who come from abroad then become more French than the French. The Avenue Montaigne is like monarchy — you mustn't ask what it is or what it's for. It is unique."

STYLE MAKERS

**L. L. Bean in Tokyo**  
DREAMS OF MAINE  
New York Times Service  
TOKYO — Just a few years ago, it seemed as if nothing could pry fashionable young Tokyoites away from such symbols of youthful self-expression as Louis Vuitton handbags and Valentino suits.

YUKO Araki, a willowy 15-year-old attired in black ribbed tights, immense laced black boots and a billowy white sweater, said she had had her father drive her more than an hour from Tokyo's north. On a recent crowded weekend, it was easy to see why orders keep rushing in.

James Sterngold  
Sales are running 50 percent above projected levels. Another store, to be more than twice the size of the roughly 5,000 square foot (450 square meters) of the first one, is scheduled to open in July in the Shinjuku district of Tokyo.

Japan has just surpassed Canada to become Bean's largest foreign market, and sales are continuing to grow at a brisk pace in spite of the recession — some argue because of it, since a somewhat austere look is now considered appropriate.

The Tokyo store is actually owned by Seiyu Ltd., a big retailer, and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the huge consumer-electronics concern that makes Panasonic, Technics and other popular

opened its first retail shop outside of its outlet in Freeport, Maine. It opened the store in Tokyo, in the tiny southside neighborhood of Jiyugaoka, shading the area's pleasantly narrow streets with Charles Jourdan, Laura Ashley and other top-drawer boutiques.

Gagnaire Wins 3d Michelin Star

PARIS — The Michelin Guide has pinned its third star on a chef from France's ailing industrial heartland: Pierre Gagnaire in Saint-Etienne. Michelin added Gagnaire to the three-star list in its 1993 French restaurant and hotel guide, which goes on sale this week. The number of three-star restaurants is unchanged at 19, as Roger Vergé's Moulin de Mougins near Cannes lost a star.

3ème SALON  
DU  
DESSIN  
DE  
COLLECTION  
3-8 MARCH 93  
PARIS  
GRAND PALAIS  
Wednesday - Thursday - Friday 12 a.m. - 10 p.m.  
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Australia	0014-881-877	Ecuador	171	Kenya	000-48	Portugal	0091-1-877
+CT Austria	022-003-094	El Salvador	151	Malaysia	006-0015	Spain	900-99-0003
Bahamas	1-800-388-2111	France	16-0087	Netherlands	06-1-027-878	Switzerland	0041-799-13-877
+Bahrain	078-11-0914	Germany	0130-0093	New Zealand	000-999	U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000
Belize (Hotel)	556	Guatemala	155	Paraguay	115	Venezuela-English	800-1111-0
Belize (PTI pay phones)	4	Hong Kong	800-977	Peru	896	Venezuela-Spanish	800-1111-1
+Bermuda	1-800-877-8800	India	000-571	Philippines (ETP offices only)	105-01		
+Bolivia	000-8016	Indonesia	00-001-15	Polynesia (PACIFIC)	102-871		
Brazil	000-8333	Iran	1-800-55-2001				
+British Virgin Is.	1-800-877-8000	Israel	00-000-01-877				
+Canada	1-800-877-8000	Italy	00-571				
+Chile (Phone Peak)	2218	Japan	00-001-15				
+Chile (Phone Peak)	00-01-01	Kenya	000-48				
+Colombia	000-3333	Malaysia	006-0015				
+Cuba	000-8333	Netherlands	06-1-027-878				
+Czech Rep.	000-8016	New Zealand	000-999				
+Denmark	1-800-877-8800	Paraguay	115				
+Ecuador	171	Peru	896				
+El Salvador	151	Philippines (ETP offices only)	105-01				
+France	16-0087	Polynesia (PACIFIC)	102-871				
+Germany	0130-0093						
+Guatemala	155						
+Honduras	155						
+Hungary	00-001-15						
+India	000-571						
+Indonesia	00-001-15						
+Iran	1-800-55-2001						





Europe Buys German Rate Hopes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — European financial markets fastened Monday on a glimmer of hope for a German interest-rate cut, which lifted stocks and bonds and pushed down the Deutsche mark.

Fixed-Rate Systems: Fated to Explode?

By Carl Gervitz International Herald Tribune PARIS — One by one, European countries striving to maintain fixed-exchange rates have been forced to abandon that goal — due either to the domestic damage inflicted by the high interest rates needed to keep up with Germany, or massive speculation reflecting market doubts that they could sustain the pain.

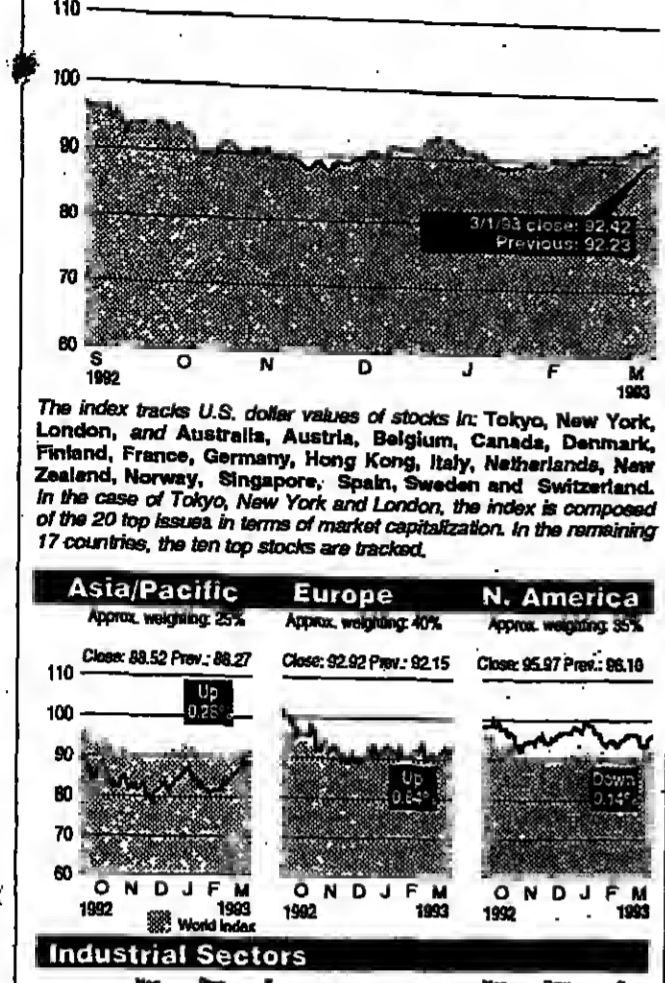
U.S. Consumers Still Driving Force Behind Recovery

WASHINGTON — Consumers pitched to boost the U.S. recovery by spending more for a fifth straight month in January but a key indicator of industrial activity lost some momentum in February, figures released Monday showed.

Signs of Disarray as Brazil Economic Aides Resign

BRASILIA — Brazil's economy minister, Paulo Haddad, and the entire board of the central bank have resigned, officials said Monday, to a fresh upheaval over economic policy in the government of President Ismar Franco.

THE TRIB INDEX: 92.42



INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Bangkok Investors Flee The Ripe Smell of Scandal

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune BANGKOK — Thailand's stock market, severely shaken in recent days by investor concern over financial scandals, will need more than a strong dose of regulatory medicine to recover its strength.

Kohl Presses Tokyo on Trade

By Steven Brull International Herald Tribune TOKYO — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, applying a bit of pressure on trade issues Monday at the end of an otherwise conciliatory four-day visit, urged Japan to help conclude the Uruguay Round of global trade talks before the Group of Seven industrial nations hold a summit meeting here in July.

FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable Kansallis Huuse Place de l'Etoile L-1021 Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg B 24054 NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL FUND, a société d'investissement à capital variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the principal office of the Fund, Kansallis House, Place de l'Etoile, Luxembourg, at 11:00 a.m. on March 18, 1993, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

Despite economic growth, bullishness has evaporated.

UNTIL the latest problems hit the SET index, most brokers were predicting that the market would top 1,100 points by the end of the first quarter. It ended Monday at 910.52, down almost 2.9 percent, after plunging nearly 2 percent on Friday. The index's all-time high, reached in mid-1990, was 1,143.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table containing financial data including Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Payout Is Seen For Holders of Maxwell Notes, and Forward Rates.

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MARKET DIARY

Tobacco Stocks Take New Tumble

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks closed lower Monday after tumbling late in the day, as computer-guided sell orders compounded disappointment over a report on manufacturing activity.

N.Y. Stocks

by declines in Philip Morris Cos. and Eastman Kodak Co. Tobacco stocks resumed their decline after Leon Panetta, director of the Office of Management & Budget, indicated the Clinton administration may be in favor of limiting tax deductions from cigarette advertising.

Advancing common stocks outstripped declines by a margin of 8 to 1 on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading subsided from the frenetic pace of the first two months of 1993. About 20 million shares changed hands on the Big Board, down from the average daily NYSE turnover for the year to date of about 276 million.

Rate Prospects Buoy Dollar Against Mark

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — Prospects for lower interest rates in Germany helped the dollar gain against most major currencies Monday, traders and analysts said. The dollar rose nearly a penny to 1.648 Deutsche marks from 1.640 DM at Friday's close.

Foreign Exchange

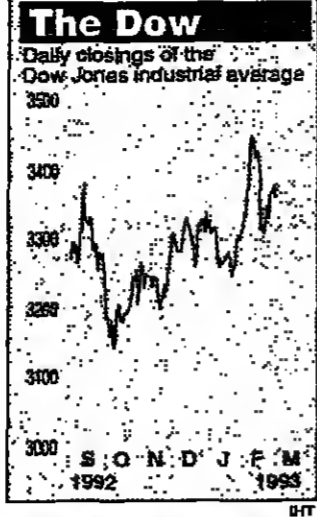
Swiss francs from 1.5265 francs and to 1.6110 French francs from 5.5880 francs on Friday. But the dollar buoyed more than the dollar by the mark's full strengthening to \$1.4380 from \$1.4270.

"Interest rates are moving in the right direction for the dollar right now," said Marc Chandler, senior market strategist at IDEA, a consulting firm. Germany's central bank cut its key discount rate to 8 percent from 8.25 percent on Feb. 4, and the small cut left many investors looking for more.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of world stock markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Montreal, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, and various regional indices.

The Dow



Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average

NYSE Most Active

Table of NYSE most active stocks including IBM, AT&T, and others.

AMEX Most Active

Table of AMEX most active stocks including ICH, Wynn, and others.

NASDAQ Diary

Table of NASDAQ diary including advanced, declined, and total issues.

Dow Jones Averages

Table of Dow Jones averages for Industrials, Finance, and Commodities.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table of Standard & Poor's indexes for Industrials, Finance, and Commodities.

NYSE Indexes

Table of NYSE indexes for Composite, Industrials, and Finance.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table of NASDAQ indexes for Composite, Industrials, and Finance.

AMEX Stock Index

Table of AMEX stock index for Composite, Industrials, and Finance.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table of Dow Jones bond averages for 10-Year, 30-Year, and 100-Year.

Market Sales

Table of market sales for NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table of N.Y.S.E. odd-lot trading for various stocks.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 index options for various months and strikes.

AMEX Diary

Table of AMEX diary including advanced, declined, and total issues.

NASDAQ Diary

Table of NASDAQ diary including advanced, declined, and total issues.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Food

Table of European food futures including Sugar, Cocoa, and Coffee.

Metals

Table of European metal futures including Aluminum, Copper, and Zinc.

Stock Indexes

Table of European stock indexes for various countries.

Spot Commodities

Table of European spot commodities including Wheat, Soybeans, and Corn.

Dividends

Table of European dividends for various companies.

Financial

Table of European financial futures including Treasury and Eurodollar.

Grains

Table of European grain futures including Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

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Table of European metal futures including Copper, Aluminum, and Zinc.

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U.S. FUTURES

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A Silver Handshake for Robinson

NEW YORK (AP)—James D. Robinson 3d will receive a multimillion-dollar severance package for his departure as chairman and chief executive of American Express Co., but the deal is less than he reportedly requested.

Robinson, who resigned under pressure last month, will receive severance pay of \$1.125 million, equal to 60 weeks pay at his base salary of \$975,000. American Express emphasized he was entitled to that amount under its severance plan.

Mr. Robinson, 57, also will receive \$825,000 over the next two years in exchange for agreeing not to compete with American Express or trying to lure away employees or customers. Additionally, Mr. Robinson will get an annual pension of \$730,000 for the rest of his life, plus medical and insurance benefits.

Milken Sings a Merrill Lynch Tune

NEW YORK (Reuters)—Although Michael R. Milken did little to win a big cut in his 10-year sentence, his tips have resulted in a government probe of Merrill Lynch & Co. for alleged securities fraud.

The New Yorker magazine said in Monday's issue, "Den of Thieves," which covered Mr. Milken's tenure as head of the high-yield department at the now-defunct Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., examines negotiations that led to Mr. Milken's 1990 plea agreement and what caused Judge Kimba Wood to reduce his prison sentence to two years from 10.

Merrill denied any wrongdoing in the article, which appears the week Mr. Milken's sentence officially ends. Although Judge Wood has been criticized for cutting the prison term, Mr. Stewart wrote that she had no choice after prosecutors characterized Mr. Milken's cooperation as "substantial." The article says Mr. Milken told the government that Guaranty Security Life Insurance Co. sought to temporarily place junk bonds with Merrill Lynch, in an illegal effort to hide their ownership.

Citicorp to Sell Its IBES Subsidiary

NEW YORK (UPI)—Citicorp Inc. said Monday it would sell its IBES database subsidiary to Barra Inc. of Berkeley, California, for an undisclosed sum. IBES offers database products generated by securities analysts. Citicorp said Monday's sale agreement followed its "continuing program to build capital, including through sales of nonstrategic assets."

Business as Usual on Futures Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Futures exchanges that play a critical role in setting world prices for commodities from cocoa to crude oil regained a semblance of order on Monday following the World Trade Center explosion. While 50,000 workers were barred from the complex's landmark twin towers, hundreds of traders worked an abbreviated session in the separate building that houses the New York Mercantile Exchange, the Commodity Exchange, the New York Futures Exchange, Cotton Exchange and the Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange.

Weekend Box Office

Table of weekend box office receipts for various movies including 'Falling Down' and 'The Untouchables'.

NYSE

Table of NYSE market data including volume, price changes, and various indices.

New British Gas Breakup Plan

LONDON — The gas industry regulator expanded on Monday its call for a breakup of British Gas PLC, offering a plan to split the company into 12 regional supply concerns...

be split in two, with the transport and storage business, which accounts for about 75 percent of sales, separated from the exploration, production, trading and appliances retailing sector.

Hostile Bid Raised for Tour Firm

LONDON — Airtours PLC on Monday increased its hostile bid for Owners Abroad PLC, which said the offer was still too low.

Tate & Lyle CEO Quits In Management Clash

LONDON — Stephen Brown, the chief executive of Tate & Lyle PLC, resigned without warning on Monday but stock analysts minimized the effect of his departure on the diversified sugar company.

Investor's Europe

Table with columns for Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40, and various regional indices like Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Helsinki, London, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Stockholm, Vienna, Zurich.

KOHL: Chancellor Applies Light Pressure to Japan

(Continued from first finance page) prime minister, Hwang In Sung, on Tuesday for talks that are expected to focus on Korean unification, North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons program and access to the EC market for South Korean companies.

and Japan depends to a large extent whether this trio of economic powers can succeed in harnessing competition constructively rather than letting it end in enmity," he said.

Fokker Weighs Production Cutback

AMSTERDAM — Fokker, the Dutch plane maker, is conducting a study to cut back its production of 50-seat and 100-seat planes, a company spokesman said Monday.

BANGKOK: Investors Flee the Smell of Scandal

(Continued from first finance page) expected to be a much more difficult year for them. A construction boom in Thailand over the past few years has left the real estate market oversupplied in almost all areas.

They said that firm regulatory action was needed to restore investor confidence and price stability. On Friday, the Bank of Thailand moved to reassure the market by orchestrating a government bailout of First City.

CURRENCY: Are Fixed Systems Fated to Explode?

(Continued from first finance page) stability that the rate mechanism was intended to provide. "That's like telling a vegetarian he can eat meat and still remain a vegetarian," another critic charged.

The treaty does provide for an accelerated calendar to monetary union, provided that seven of the 12 EC countries agree to proceed. "Even if Germany were willing, so this solution would involve Maastricht-style power-sharing in a European central bank, and even if France were there, the creation of a northern European monetary club would raise serious geopolitical problems," Mr. Portes warned.

Very briefly:

- Telefonica de Espana SA said 1992 group net profit fell 23.7 percent to 79.5 billion pesetas (\$67 million), from 104.2 billion pesetas, after extraordinary profit fell to 4.9 billion pesetas from 23.0 billion.

Irish Trade Surplus Vanishes

DUBLIN — Ireland's balance of payments was wrongly calculated for six years and a cumulative surplus of 2.5 billion punts (\$3.69 billion) was virtually wiped out in revised calculations, officials said Monday.

NYSE Monday's Closing

Table with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Last, Change, Over.

NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Last, Change, Over.

NYSE High-Lows

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